

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HOW LONG WILL PROTESTANTS ENDURE?

From the N. Y. Times.

There is a steady and insensible change going on in this State in the seat of political power, which involves most important consequences and which our readers ought to carefully weigh. The population of this city and the surrounding counties, owing to immigration and the prolific power of a laboring class, is increasing at an enormous rate. The interior and agricultural counties are growing in a much less rapid degree. It is true that in the last decade our metropolis has greatly fallen off in growth, compared to the previous; but this has arisen mainly from the fact that the middle classes are transferring themselves to the adjacent counties. The increase of Westchester and Kings is still immense, as compared with that of St. Lawrence and Oneida. It is also the lowest laboring classes which increase the most rapidly, as is the experience everywhere in the civilized world. Our political power follows population, and the result is that the governing power of this portion of the State, and in consequence the whole State, is fast centering itself in the ranks of the lowest and most ignorant class of the whole community—the Irish Catholic laborer and tenement-house population of New York and its vicinity, led by shrewd native demagogues, each year giving the class a greater numerical value. They work together as a compact battalion under able and audacious leaders. They control in the city administration enormous sums of money. Where they are deficient in votes, they can create them. The timid or the ambitious Americans who have belonged to the same party organization, have not nerve or principle enough to separate themselves from these useful associates, whom socially they despise.

Thus it happens that this accumulation of ignorant voters in one corner of the State controls more and more every year the interior counties. Were it left to itself it could do little, as even the plundering of the city treasury would soon be checked by the honest yeomanry of the rural districts. But this mass of voters here is in affiliation with a large party in the country, the majority of whom are directly opposed to them in all their ideas and habits. Party links, and the hopes of emolument and office, bind the two opposing wings together, and the Democratic party of New York State is simply the tool of the Irish Catholic laborer and their demagogues in this city.

The course the latter have marked out for themselves is simple and clear. They had first to get absolute possession of the Government and income of this wealthy capital. This they have done. Next, they aimed at founding the Roman Catholic Church, so that it could not be easily shaken. This they have nearly accomplished by State and city grants of land and moneys. The amounts which the various Romanist churches have received, either from the Common Council or the Legislature, during the past few years, would be incredible, were we not so hardened to such appropriations.

Their next blow was aimed at the free schools, in carrying through the appropriation for "sectarian schools." Though but partially effective, this blow will be repeated either this or some succeeding year, with more complete success. Already some of our ward schools are supplied entirely with Catholic teachers, and everything is "expurgated" from the books taught which might seem to smother the idea of liberty of conscience and of thought. Many of our citizens will undoubtedly see the day—unless some great revolution breaks forth—when the Board of Education of this city will be as thoroughly Roman Catholic as Tammany is now.

The next blow—perhaps the most insulting of all—has been aimed, during this session, in the bill for "hereditary religion." By this it is assumed that every Protestant charity dealing with the *enfants perdus* of our streets is engaged in spreading a false religion, and therefore must annually expurgate (or criminate) itself before the Legislature, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense! As a correspondent suggests, the natural amendment to this act would be a provision requiring every Protestant household to make an annual statement, under oath, that he had never invited his Roman Catholic servants to family devotions, or "otherwise interfered with their religious belief."

These incredible insults to the courage of our Protestant bodies would never be given by these demagogues if our own leaders had not shown themselves in the whole question such utter cowards. When the most eminent public men of the country are afraid to speak a word for one of the grandest events in the history of liberty, because the priests will denounce them before the ignorant Roman rabble, what can be expected but that such tools of the priests as Senator Norton and his associates will propose such insulting acts as this in the Senate of the New York Legislature? If our Protestant bodies do not arise and show some manhood, they will deserve to be thus trampled on and insulted by the delegates of the Catholic masses in these counties. And they may be certain that the treatment they have thus far received from the Tammany ring is mild and considerate to what is in store for them.

AGAINST SUBSIDIES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The subsidizing of foreign steam lines is again up in Congress. How this measure expects to get through, except by the mere force of log-rolling, we cannot see. We regard it as no better than a scheme of waste and corruption from beginning to end. The true object of it is to put money into the hands of the steamship companies by the million, under the pretext of in some way advancing our maritime or commercial interests, or adding to our naval power. But Congress has decided that it will not keep up an expensive navy in time of peace. All the nation needs is to create the conditions which will enable it to call a navy into existence when one is wanted. To do this we require a maritime population and the requisite means and appliances for ship-building. We can only have these by making our carrying trade profitable, and by being able to build ships as cheap as other people. When this is done we shall have both sailors and ship-builders in abundance. But neither of these results can be obtained by any hot-bed processes. These interests must grow from the soil and be self-sustaining. The nation reached this conclusion when it abandoned the system of bounties for fishermen, which existed from our earliest history until within a very few years. All systems of bounties are liable to great abuses, and the fishermen's bounties were no exception. At the last

there was scarcely anything left in this particular case but the abuses.

We tried the system of subsidies in the famous Collins line of transatlantic steamers, and what came of it? We took millions from the Treasury and threw them into the sea, and the steamship line followed the millions. Everything went to the bottom together. Nobody was benefited a dollar from the beginning to the end of the wasteful, prodigal scheme. The reason exists in the inherent vice of the system. Men are encouraged to embark in an enterprise under the pleasing illusion that its profits shall go into their own pockets, and its losses shall be paid from the Treasury. This expectation naturally entails waste, extravagance, profligation, and prodigality. It is an artificial and corrupt system, and we were liable to its corrupting to the public morals, and it answers no good purpose either in its public or private aspects. The true friends of the maritime interests of the country repudiate the policy. It is not what is wanted to revive our great navigation industry. On the contrary, it tends to depress it still further by creating a fostered and privileged class. There can be no fair competition against a subsidized line of ships. The men who have no bounties can be no match for those who have them. When the subsidized lines end, there will end the development of the business pursued. Is this the way to encourage an industry that to be anything must be national?

What the country wants is to be allowed to build ships free from the oppression of an outrageous taxation. To resume our former prominence as a maritime power, we need nothing but to have our ship-building industry put upon the same footing with that of the same industry in Great Britain. Is this an extravagant demand? On the contrary, it is not a request more natural and more reasonable? And is not a refusal by Congress to grant it one of the most absurd and short-sighted acts of a Government pretending to wisdom and statesmanship that can be conceived of?

We cannot be a naval power unless we develop our mercantile marine. We must create the classes on which all real naval power rests, namely, mariners and ship-builders. These classes we have, but they are kept down and are daily growing weaker, not because they have not Government aid, but because Government unnaturally oppresses them and prevents their growth and expansion. They only ask to be let alone. They do not demand to be placed among the favored classes. They ask only to be put on the same footing with the same classes in Britain, our great and now overshadowing rival on the ocean. Congress seems unwilling to yield even this much of simple justice; but, instead, it wastes its time and attention over absurd projects of endowing monopolies of steamship lines, which, if once well under way, will strip the Treasury annually of untold millions, only to end in a grand fiasco at last. Meantime, the real maritime interests of the nation will go on in an accelerated decline.

Gentlemen of Congress! abandon your preposterous schemes for depleting the Treasury, and give to the navigation interests of the country a fair field and free play for their energy and resources. They want none of your money and none of your patronage. The American mariner and ship-builder only ask to have their raw materials free of duty, and they will soon find a way to restore our lost maritime ascendancy. Can there be a more reasonable request than that?

THE BROOKLYN STABBER.

From the N. Y. Times.

When De Quincey wrote his "Murder Considered as a Fine Art," the essay was commonly deemed an amusing but rather fantastic freak of imagination. This is funny, thought many readers, but totally incredible. It is magnificent, but it is not human nature. Yet precisely such things occur. The inexplicable is by no means lacking in the complex elements that inspire men's actions. An example is just now conspicuous which, if put in a novel, would have been ridiculed as absurd. In our neighbor city of Brooklyn, an unknown miscreant has for some time been distinguishing himself by indulging in a passion as terrible as it is grotesque. Armed with a knife, he prowls about at night in search of young girls, selecting comely ones for choice, and watching his opportunity, he cuts savagely at their faces. Some times the blow falls elsewhere, but the ruffian obviously aims at the head. His object appears to be simply to mutilate, since he never attempts to rob his victims. There have been five authenticated cases of these assaults, the first having occurred in the latter part of November, and the fifth last Saturday night. They have generally occurred in or near Grand and Remsen streets, and the perpetrator, after his attack, always makes off with great swiftness. Quite a panic has been created, especially among working girls whose business keeps them out after dark; and the Common Council of Brooklyn has offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the offender.

The peculiarity about this strange affair is not only that it is unaccompanied by any effort to steal, but that it is so deliberately disposed over considerable intervals of time. It would seem that the guilty person, wishing to enjoy his frightful pastime to the utmost, limits himself with cautious reserve in his indulgence. He apparently lays down for himself a regular plan of operations. Thus, one night, we may suppose him to reflect, he will slash off some young woman's ear. This being successfully accomplished, he may retire and gloat for a week or two over the exploit. Emerging with fresh gusto, he may determine to have the pleasure of slitting some other poor girl's cheek, and again retreat to chuckle in his mysterious lair at compassing so exquisite a gratification. To slice off some other victim's lips may furnish, after due repose, the third dish of this extraordinary banquet—and so on. These things, or things very like them, have been done we know the motive so far is unfathomable. The theory of insanity is suggested, and no doubt is plausible. The old story says that Malays sometimes "run a muck," as it is called, hacking and maiming every one they meet; but in such cases they are, we believe, assumed to be not only irresponsible morally, but the subjects of sudden frenzy. While in the paroxysm they are totally bereft of reason. The Brooklyn stabber, on the other hand, if really monomaniac, has a distinct method in his madness. He invariably addresses the women, he approaches as a civil stranger, as if to ally any possible fears, and so get the best chance to do his work in an artistic way. Again, his regard for his personal safety and the artful celerity with which he provides for it, is a decided point of difference. The muck-running Malay takes blows as well as gives them, and seems as regardless of pain as most East Indian devotees. If this Brooklyn stabber is indeed a maniac, his is certainly a very curious kind of lunacy. If he be sane, we remember no case in the records of crime

which furnishes a parallel to, or which suggests any intelligent explanation of, his conduct.

SKULLS AND SCIENCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Chicago has done it at last! The last reproach upon our flag is wiped off, and the city of divorce and ditch-diggers is our redemptor. Any nation on youth has always been the one damned spot that would not put out. The taint of vulgar newness has rested on our rivers and our mountains, as well as our ideas and our manners; and Chicago has no doubt felt the burden with peculiar bitterness. We may have jibed her with her late birth ourselves. Any feather-headed foreigner had the prerogative of age to jeer at us. Whether we choked a Rebellion or sounded our r's through our nose, we were liable to be patted on the back and suavely reminded that we were young, and that things were not so done in the older countries over the sea. Could we deny it? Jonathan could stretch his mighty limbs as he pleased, brag of his giant's strength, his shrewd brain, his yearly conquests; yet he was painfully conscious all the time that he was the hobble-de-hoy among nations—the unlicked school-boy with whom nobody dared to try a wrestle, but who could be stung into fury by a sweet Connecticut Yankee, who would scold and salamander before he would scribble or story-monger, fearful that his wool would be dismissed by them to the dunce's stool for some solecism in manners or pronunciation. To be sure, we did what we could to make ourselves a desecrated and an antiquity. The New Englanders kept the dead bones of the Pilgrim Fathers stalking abroad in the sight of all men. Philadelphia has never buried William Penn; in New York we made what capital we could out of Hendrick Hudson; and Virginia families, headed by the Lees, console themselves to-day for their empty pockets and missing slaves by squabbling about whether their visionary coats-of-arms should be moons with unlicked horns or rampant squirrels.

But Chicago has come to the rescue. She has discovered a skull in Calaveras county, California, and named it in her Academy of Sciences, which proves the American to be not the youngest son of Time, but the unnamed ancestor of Time itself. The European scientific journals receive the report of the discovery with breathless awe. "The spot from which the skull was taken," they say, "the lowest of four deposits of stratiferous gravel, over which were five successive beds of lava and volcanic tufa, refers it to the Pliocene, or the age before the volcanic eruptions which cover a great part of the State, preceding that of the mastodon, elephant, and other great pachyderms. This remarkable discovery, then, if placed beyond doubt, carries back the presence of man in America to a period even more remote than that inferred from the stone implements in the drift of Abbeville and Amiens in the valley of the Somme, or the human skeleton in the loess of the Rhine." Various conjectures follow as to the effect of this discovery upon future science. But what do we care for future science? We are no longer like Melchisedec, without father, mother, or descent. The past is ours. The first dead Yankee has gone down to be crowned king in Hades. "Hell from beneath is moved to meet him at his coming; it stretch up the dead for him, even the chief ones of the earth." The noble Norman blood, of old Castilian, or the ancient Latin races! When grey-haired Saturn was a babe in swaddling clothes, this great progenitor of ours had left life, old as Age itself, to see what profit could be made in the realm of ghost. When the modern Adam first looked about the newly-fashioned world, this ancient Jonathan nodded good luck to him out of the land of shadows. Ages before he had discovered, invented, tested the world, and all that was in it, and found it to be but vanity and vexation of spirit. The ages since he has heaped dead rest in his restful place, who, being dead, rest in quiet and make no sign. But, true to his nature, he comes noising his way back, and thrusts his fleshless jaws among his descendants, to see what new thing they have found out at this late hour of the day. He has sought us dignity among the nations. Henceforth the Goddess of Liberty shall keep him in sight of them cheek by jowl with herself. "Here she and Time shall sit. Here is her throne: let kings come bow to it."

OUR WESTERN PRESIDENT.

From the Washington Patriot.

In the early flush of personal popularity, General, and even President, Grant was the pet of the West. He was born there. He was, in a certain sense, bred there; and in his mature manhood there was little to win or command sympathy, the good-natured forbearance of a young and frontier community looked kindly and generously on him. When the crisis of war occurred he was especially the Western soldier, and in his successes and accumulating honors the West had a natural and noble pride—not the less so for being sectional. When the war was over, and the drift of public opinion showed that the Chief Magistrate was to be his, and that, in virtual succession to Mr. Lincoln, he was to continue the line of Western statesmen, the pride of his region knew no abatement. There was an inner sentiment, too, at work. The great West had no fanatical antipathy to the South, either in the moment of conflict or of victory; and when, at the end of the war, General Grant proclaimed, in written and measured words, that the South was sincere and honest in its submission, and that the policy of the North should be thoroughly conciliatory and generous, and when Eastern ultraists sneered at what he said as "whitewashing," the West felt that it was their brave soldier's, their future President's, honest utterance, and that their confidence was, and to the end would be, justified.

Cruel indeed has been the awakening, sharp the disappointment, and in nothing more so than in the development in the recent past of the manifest sacrifice of the generous and heroic sentiment of amnesty and toleration on the poorest lowest altar that was ever built-out of the fagots of fanaticism and party expediency. Hence it is that the most decisive revolt, or, to speak more correctly, the most intrepid and manly reassertion of the policy to which it was supposed the Western soldier was pledged, has occurred in the West itself, and in the communities which were supposed to have the closest association with him—California and Oregon first, then Indiana, Nevada, and emphatically Missouri, while Illinois, Nebraska, and Ohio are quite ready to follow. For these definitions there were other and minor reasons equally operative. The Western President became a willing victim to the blandishments of the luxurious East. The first song of the sirens seduced him. The city Circes had no difficulty. He turned his back on the region which first honored him, and called around him as his confidential advisers, and dispatched abroad as his confidential agents, men of whom the Atlantic seaboard furnished an almost grotesque contingent.

Of the original Cabinet, not counting Mr. Washburne's fortnight's incumbency, four out of the six were from this side of the Allegheny Mountains, and the others not further west than the Miami. The citizens of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were preferred to the untried denizens of the prairies. The foreign embassies showed the same result. The six great courts of London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Vienna, and Constantinople, like the Cabinet, belonged wholly to Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Illinois got France, and a Northwestern brother-in-law secured Denmark. And when accident, or imbecility, or ill-temper forced a change, Camden succeeded Philadelphia, Ohio Ohio, and Georgia part of Massachusetts in the Cabinet, and in foreign patronage the dispenser did not seem able to get further West than Indiana. The only two States now represented in the Cabinet that pretend to call themselves faithful in their allegiance are New Jersey and Massachusetts. How long they will remain so, even radical Massachusetts, is beyond our ken. Pennsylvania, after waiting in vain for something better than she has got, is, through her Executive, in open mutiny, and, so far as we can trace popular action, is drifting slowly but surely back to the moorings of her ancient faith. For these new and doubtful Republicans who have, without a scruple, sacrificed all those representative men who, as neighbors and early friends when he needed them sorely, petted and sustained and promoted him. Operative as these elements of disappointment may be, they are, we repeat, of minor moment in comparison with the great inner revulsion which we have alluded to, for, after all, masses are not affected by the frustrated hopes and aspirations of leaders. To take the most notable instance of disaffection—Missouri. The people of that great State— we mean those independent Republicans who once were a majority—do not care a farthing whether it is represented in the cabinet called a Cabinet or not, or in the wider and more ornamental circles of diplomacy. This is not what alienates them. Missouri, if we may give a new application to a well-worn figure, is the keystone of a great arch resting on the North and the South. Had Missouri become part, permanently or for any long term, of the Southern Confederacy, it would have been fatal to the ancient Union. The population, while the bow of war was active, was fiercely divided. Hence is it, perhaps, from mutual respect, from the necessity of making allowance, that the process of reconciliation has been so rapid and so sure. Nor is it in the least surprising that, when this generous and rational impulse found itself unexpectedly in conflict with the Executive, the struggle was sharp and the result decisive. So will it be everywhere throughout the West, and this, one would think, should be apparent to every one. This is altogether independent of the material considerations we have elsewhere suggested. Yet, in the case of these unerring, unmistakable signs and portents, we find the new crusade devised and perpetrated! Surely madness can no further go.

FINANCIAL. A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company 7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds. Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes. We are now offering the balance of the loan of \$1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company, At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added. The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT. For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS Free of Taxes. We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1000s, \$500s, and \$100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling stock and the full equipment of the Road. The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers. The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 302 Chestnut St., Phila. Would invite attention to their large stock of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of American and foreign makers. DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings. LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc. Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily. Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents. Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 511 mmw

TOWER CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontor & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on chiming and bells. Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 530 WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE. 511 First floor of No. 530 CHESTNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA Estate of CHARLES HENRY FISHER, Esq., deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the several accounts of PETER C. HOLMES and HENRY P. MUIRHEAD, trustees under the will of CHARLES HENRY FISHER, deceased, for EUGENIA B. ELLEN, JAMES LOGAN, and MAUD FISHER (as stated by P. C. Hollis, acting accountant), and to report distribution of the balance in due order of the accounts, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, February 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 181 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE M. CONARROE, Auditor. 228m 51

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA PHILIP SPARDEE vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT. E. A. VIRTUE C. SWEATMAN vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, d. f. a. September Term, 1870, Nos. 97 and 98. The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in court, arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writs of attachment of the personal estate of the said GEORGE HAMBRECHT, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Room No. 10, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons are required to make their claims before said Auditor or be deemed from coming in upon said fund. E. C. MITCHELL, Auditor. 2210

GROCERIES, ETC. JUST RECEIVED, Davis' Cincinnati Hams. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. MILLINERY. MRS. R. DILLOM, Nos. 228 and 231 SOUTH STREET, FANCY AND MORNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS. Ladies' and Misses' Crapes, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments, and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 14

FINANCIAL. A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company 7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds. Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes. We are now offering the balance of the loan of \$1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company, At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added. The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT. For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS Free of Taxes. We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1000s, \$500s, and \$100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling stock and the full equipment of the Road. The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers. The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

FINANCIAL. SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS. A Choice Security. We are now able to supply a limited amount of the Catawissa Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX. They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 miles, and are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business. When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than \$16,000 per mile, leaving out their valuable Coal Property of 1800 acres, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par. They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), listed in sums of \$200 and \$1000. Interest payable February and August. Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance. For further information, apply to D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR, THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE LOAN, Bearing 7 3-10 interest, Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years. Interest Payable March and September. The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit. DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Government Bonds bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts. DUNN BROTHERS, BANKERS, Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St., Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold. Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travelers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe. Make Collections on all points. Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers. Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 19 JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED. City Warrants BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 50 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESTNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. A LEGAL INVESTMENT Having sold a large portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds, The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency. These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators. For further particulars, inquire of JAY COOKE & CO., E. W. CLARK & CO., C. H. NEWBOLD, SON & ABBOTTSEN, W. & H. BORIE. 121 1m WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 212 Cotton SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufactures, Brief Pails, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Panels, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Square). COTTON—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING GULF, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by WILLIAM M. GREINER, No. 109 CHESTNUT Street. 120 2m STEAM ENGINES AND PORTABLE AND Stationary Boilers of Rogers' and Black's, and Empire's Patents and other forms. Tanks, Pumps and Piston Work. GEORGE C. HOWARD, No. 17 South EIGHTH Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS Free of Taxes. We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1000s, \$500s, and \$100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling stock and the full equipment of the Road. The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers. The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Of Philadelphia. BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE BONDS Of this Company Are now open at the following places Office of the Insurance Company of North America, No. 222 Walnut Street. Office of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, southeast corner Third and Walnut streets. Office of E. C. Knight & Co., southeast corner of Water and Chestnut streets. Office of Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third Street. Office of B. K. Jamison & Co., northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets. C. Cambos & Co., No. 38 South Third Street. Office of Barker, Bros. & Co., No. 28 South Third Street. Office of Girard National Bank, Third Street, below Chestnut. Office of Central National Bank, Fourth Street, below Chestnut. These BONDS are issued in sums of \$500 and \$1000 each, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of State tax; are a first mortgage upon the property of the Company, and the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the same is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 121 121

FOR SALE, Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Free of all Taxes, At 85 and Accrued Interest. These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to yield sufficient tax to pay interest and principal. P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 530 HARRISON GRAMBO, BANKER. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES. COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE. REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 127 6m No. 580 WALNUT St., Philada.

FOR SALE, Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Free of all Taxes, At 85 and Accrued Interest. These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to yield sufficient tax to pay interest and principal. P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 530 HARRISON GRAMBO, BANKER. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES. COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE. REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 127 6m No. 580 WALNUT St., Philada.

FOR SALE, Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Free of all Taxes, At 85 and Accrued Interest. These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to yield sufficient tax to pay interest and principal. P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 530 HARRISON GRAMBO, BANKER. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES. COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE. REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 127 6m No. 580 WALNUT St., Philada.

FOR SALE, Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Free of all Taxes, At 85 and Accrued Interest. These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to yield sufficient tax to pay interest and principal. P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 530 HARRISON GRAMBO, BANKER. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES. COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE. REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 127 6m No. 580 WALNUT St., Philada.